THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
J. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$8.00
Delivered by carrier, per week.....15

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.--NO. 155.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
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TERMS
Single subscribers.....$1.50
Clubs of five.....1.25
Clubs of ten.....1.15
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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

GEN. MCCLELLAN is at Niagara.

MAGGIE MITCHELL is another's mother.

DECORDOVA will also lecture on Dickens.

MRS. ALPHABET SOUTHWORTH is at Saratoga.

HILDEBRAND, the outlaw, is farming in Arkansas.

IT costs $2,000,000 a year to sprinkle New York streets.

SEVERAL papers announce that the living skeleton is dead.

TEXAS crops are better than they were ever known to be before.

SIMMONS illustrated with oil paintings are preached now in Kansas.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT is at Saratoga with Mrs. Commodore.

CHASSEPOT vs. Needlegun, is the case which now excites most interest.

THE Hawaiian language is taught in the high school of New London, Conn.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S subjects are becoming daily less numerous on account of desertion.

LORD ARTHUR CAMPBELL and Lord Wodehouse are the lions at Long Branch just now.

A FENIAN would probably refuse with scorn any Orange ade which might be offered him.

MORLACCHI, the dansuese, has a farm in Massachusetts where she is spending the summer.

WM. CULLEN BRYANT is arranging a book of reminiscences to be published after his death.

THE Palmer Falls (N. Y.) woolen factory was destroyed by fire. Loss $20,000, no insurance.

CALIFORNIA hogs are dying of the same pest which has recently proved so fatal to California cattle.

THIRTY-TWO Protestants and one hundred and forty-seven Roman Catholics died in Montreal last week.

AN engaged girl in Kosciusko, Ind., has just sold her hair for $200, thinking that she don't need it any more.

VALLANDIGHAM is to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio at the next election.

"THE die is cast" and "took the fatal plunge," were sentences used in half the daily papers in America last week.

AT Millbrook, Ill., Mr. Margem Bellford was dosing a sick horse, when it fell over on him, so crushing him that he died.

THREE thousand six hundred water mellons arrived at Savannah from Florida one day last week and sold for fifty cents apiece.

THE Jewish reform party in the United States owns thirty synagogues, while the Orthodox Jews have one hundred and seventy.

THE original Declaration of Independence, now in the Patent Office at Washington, is nearly illegible from the fading of the ink.

CHANG, the Chinese giant, who is over eight feet high, is married, and became the father of a son in San Francisco on the 4th of July.

THE wheat crop of Collin county, Texas, has been harvested, and that which has been threshed averaged twelve to fifteen bushels per acre.

GEORGE PORTMAN, an old citizen living near McKinney, Texas, was found dead on the prarie in the northern portion of the county, last week.

THE French wine crop will be good; also apples and turnips in New Jersey; showing a probable reduction of the cost of brandy and champagne.

SUN STROKES are all the rage now, and the papers from every city have long lists of them. Pittsburgh seems to have fewer than any other place.

* CALIFORNIA papers are regretting the quarrel which recently resulted in the withdrawal of the Pullman palace cars from the Central Pacific Railroad.

TWO men were seriously injured in Louisville on Wednesday night by the fall of one of the walls of the Boone brewery during the heavy wind storm.

IN an infirmary at Cleveland there is a man who for eighteen day refused to take a bite or sup, and then suddenly became hungry and ate a substantial supper.

AN agent of the Australian Emigration Company is in Portland, Oregon, seeking lands for a colony. He wants lands for five hundred families.

AMERICA should be proud that one of her Congressmen has at Saratoga a gambling saloon that is said to surpass in magnificence all the renowned hells of Europe.

GRASSHOPPERS are ruining the Erie county crops. We know of no remedy for this pest but turkeys, whose power of *yanking* them off sweet potato vines is widely known.

THE Rochester (N. Y.) *Express* states that Fred. Douglass is the ablest and most widely known man in that Congressional district, and suggests that he be elected to represent it.

THE other day, a cow near Knoxville, Iowa, pushed its tongue through the crack of a log stable to steal some hay, a horse was eating. The indignant equine grabbed the tongue and bit it off.

ROBERT T. MCGLAUGHLIN who drew the $130,000 prize in the Henderson Land lottery, is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and was a soldier in the Mexican war. He was a poor farmer the day before he drew the money.

WHILE Napoleon and Bismarck fight their battle royal, that other one of the three gray sisters, Von Beust will not have his eyes closed, but will, doubtless, manage to pick up an advantage or two for Austria.

JUDGE JEREMIAH S. BLACK has returned home from Texas, where he has been conducting a law suit for which he received a fee of $1,000 per day for every day he was engaged, which amounted to about $30,000.

MILTON LUCKEE German named Rudolph Metzger, while moving a dining table discovered $350 in half eagles in one of the legs A hole had been bored to admit the coin. He purchased the table some eight years ago of a second hand dealer.

BACHELORS have a new dignity in Georgia. The Supreme Court of that State has decided that a bachelor is a "family," and, being so, he is, of course, the "head of the family," and as such is entitled to the privileges of the Homestead act.

FIFTY soldiers went out from Jackson boro' Texas, last month, on an Indian scout. They got as far as the Wichita, where they met with a large body of redskins, and were whipped and driven back in confusion. Two citizens and a soldier were killed.

A NEAT fifty cent joke—cheap at half-the price—is the following from *Punchinello*: "Where do you intend to summer?" asked Jowler to Growler, one day in the heated term. "Summer?" retorted Growler, "is that what you call it? I call it Simmer."

DOGS have a connection with literature in Lowell, Mass. After the value of sheep or any other animals killed by dogs has been deducted from the proceeds of a dog tax, the residue is used for the City Library. Last year the net result thus devoted was $1,350.

ROBERT RASCAL, charged with attempting to murder his wife by beating her with rocks until she was insensible, and then attempting to throw her into the river, was tried at Madison, Indiana, on Wednesday and fined $100 and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

THE French declaration of war referred to the battle of Jena, and states that the victors still survive. This is a curious assertion, as besides the lapse of time, there have also intervened Leipsic and Waterloo, a combination, quite sufficient, one would think to have pruned off survivors well.

THE Van Wert Ohio *Bulletin* says: "A few days ago, we met at the depot, General Coe, of Hoaglin township, this county. He informed us that he was born on the 4th of July, 1776, and served in the war of 1812, engaging in several battles and skirmishes. For the first time in his life, this old hero was about to take a ride on a railroad car.

DURING the progress of a game of base ball at Milton on the Fourth, Cheney, the catcher, and Newberry, the pitcher, in endeavoring to head off a flying ball, came together with such force as to prostrate both. They lay upon the ground some length of time insensible, Newberry bleeding at the mouth and nostrils from an internal infury. The accident stopped the playing for half an hour, when their places were filled and the game went on.

THE Chinese in California make gold dust out of silver half-dollar pieces, by cutting up the silver coin into particles which resembles in shape the gold dust in the streams. This is then colored to resemble gold, and is mixed with genuine gold dust. How the yellow color is put upon the silver is a Celestial secret. The profit of the business must be great as two silver half dollars make almost an ounce of gold dust worth about eighteen dollars.

A HORSE attached to a barouche in Cincinnati, in which were Judge Headington and two ladies, became terrified and ran off on Friday evening. The Judge was thrown out at the first plunge and kicked twice on the head, fracturing his skull, besides being seriously injured in the chest. The barouche finally collided with a buggy, containing a lady and gentleman and both vehicles were overturned, but the only other person injured was Mrs. Hustead, of Baltimore, who was badly bruised and had her left wrist broken.

THE Portland *Press* gives currency to a funny incident which occurred in that city a few days since. It seems that an Irishman, living at the North End, is possessed of a wife whose fondness for the "craythur" is inordinate. On the morning in question she purchased a leg of lamb for dinner, and putting it in the oven to bake, she turned to get some wood, when pussy, who had stood with longing eyes on the meat, jumped into the open oven. The woman not perceiving her cat, closed the oven door, and proceeded in the discharge of her accustomed duties. Tabby cried, but Biddy could ut find her, and during the forenoon the woman imbibed too freely of her favorite beverage and became oblivious to all about her. Pat came home to dinner, the dish of meat was set before him, which he pronounced *rabbit*. His wife asserted it was lamb, but Pat turned it over, and discovered, to his horror, the hair of pussy passed. A scene ensued, in which Biddy was summarily sobered.

A CLEVER IMPOSTOR has at length been exposed, as will be seen by the following notice, dated at Tunkhannock, Pa., July 8th:

A man by the name of E. H. Warner, professing to be a minister, a physician and a dentist, late from Texas, having fled therefrom with his family to save their lives, the wife and children of Gen. Alexandria, while he came forth to get means to bring them north, has been traveling through parts of the East Genesee and Wyoming Conference professedly endorsed by a number of our ministers lecturing, preaching, practising medicine and dentistry, and raising money thereby. He is a well dressed, fine looking man about fifty years of age, and so well skilled in the several arts practised, as to be able to deceive "the very elect." After a careful effort to secure of Methodist ministers in Texas information concerning said Warner, not a word, recognising the existence of such a man, has been obtained. And from other evidence which has recently come to us, we are forced to believe that we have been most grossly imposed upon, that the said man is one of the best executed counterfeiters out of State Prison. His power to deceive is beyond description; he can pray or weep, be a saint or martyr, just as best suits his purpose. We believe him a deceiver and a very dangerous man, whose word is false, whose designs are dark, and men and women every where are warned against him as an unscrupulous villain. De Witt C. Olmstead, P. E. Wyoming district; Samuel F. Brown, pastor M. E. Church, Tunkhannock.

FOREIGN.

OFFENBACH is making an opera upon Lady Godwin.

RUSSIA doesn't say much, but her 560,491 new breech loaders and her half a million cartridges per day factory entitle her thinking to importance.

IT is thought that the explosive bullet may give France as much advantage over Prussia, as the needle gun gave the latter power over Austria in 1866.

THE poet Freiligrath celebrated his sixtieth birthday on the 17th of June. He is at present with his family in Bregenz, on Lake Constance, and is preparing a collected edition of his works for publication.

A SLIGHT fire recently took place in the clock-tower of the Parliament House in London, caused by the ignition of the quantity of coevanat fibre, four tons, kept on the floor "to deaden the fall of the clock weights, if such an accident should occur."

THE governor of the workhouse in Pleasington, England, recently ordered a lad named John Barring to be "ducked" for soiling his clothes. He was ducked so thoroughly that he was drowned, or, as the coroner's jury hath it, met "death by misadventure."

FRANCE has 119 fortresses, of which eight are of the first rank: Paris, Lyons, Strasbourg, Metz, Lille, Toulon, Brest and Cherbourg. The fortifications of Paris are stated to have cost $40,000,000, and up to 1868 there had been expended on Cherbourg $34,000,000.

BY a Roman Catholic authority we are informed, says the London *Daily News*, July 2, that Cardinal Antonelli has just married one of his nephews to a Spanish lady of fortune, and has proved himself equal to this occasion by bestowing on the happy pair the sum of 3,000,000 francs, or £200,000 sterling.

WHEN Marshal Saldanha was Portuguese Ambassador at Rome, Cardinal Antonelli made some inquiries about the state of affairs in Portugal. Saldanha frankly replied: "Eminence, it is not to flatter you and me, but I am the Antonelli of my kingdom, and when I am absent everything goes wrong."

A YOUNG man in London, named Blyth, who has just attained his majority, indulged, a year or more ago, an extravagant propensity for buying expensive jewelry, and purchased about $42,000 worth on credit. After one half had been paid it occurred to him that the rest might be saved by pleading "infancy" at the time the goods were procured. Upon referring to the items, however, the court and he were not of one mind, and a complete discharge of the debt with costs of action added is to be the reward of his dishonesty.

THE French army is divided into seven army corps. The headquarters are as follows: 1. Paris; Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Canrobert. 2. Lille, Commander-in-Chief, General of Division De Ladmirault, Senator. 3. Nancy, Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Bazaine. 4. Lyons, General of Division Cousin Montauban, Count de Palikao. 5. Tours, Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Count Baraguey d'Hilliers. 6. Toulouse; Commander-in-Chief, vacant. 7. Algiers, Commander-in-Chief, Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta.

LE GAULOIS announces that Christine Nilsson has lost her voice! Before she left Paris she noticed painful defects in that exquisite organ; it was only with the greatest effort that she attained to the elevated notes of delicate clarity which have made her distinguished. The fatiguing trip to England developed the germs of her malady. For a fortnight her hoarseness was thought to be simply a transient thing. But she rapidly grew worse, and the best physicians of London have been forced to confess that the Swedish nightingale will sing no more.

* CATHOLICS are excited over the conversion, in St. Petersburg, to the Orthodox Greek Church of an American Catholic, Father Bloering, once professor of theology in the college at Baltimore. Before leaving this country he protested in a very remarkable letter, against the council and the doctrine of Papal infallibility. Upon his arrival in Russia he applied for admittance to the pale of the Greek Church, was regularly ordained, and will soon found a congregation in New York. He recently celebrated mass in the Ecclesiastical Academy before an assemblage of the most distinguished Russian nobles.

A MOST singular will has just been opened in Venice. A rich old bachelor has bequeathed his entire fortune to a distant relative, a very pretty young lady, 19 years of age, and not left a shilling to all his nearer relations. So far there is nothing singular about it. But it happened that the testator had been endowed with a fearful hump on his back and a clump foot. Now he puts the condition that she must marry a man endowed with similar ornaments if she wishes to touch the estate. The rightful heirs are contesting the validity of the will, saying that no sane man could put such a condition.

THE arrival of the author of Lothair at Windsor Castle on the occasion of the late State breakfast, is thus spoken of by a newspaper correspondent: "Poor Mr Disraeli and his wife, the Countess of Baconsfield, were among the first to arrive, and had to put up with a small open hack carriage, which had but a very sorry hood over it. Fortunately, the author of Lothair (by the way, what a financial success, but what a social blunder that book has been—his best friends hate him for it) had with him a large water proof coat, by which his wife and himself covered themselves from the rain as well as they could."

THE director of a French provincial theatre has dispensed with the *claque*, the hired applauders so necessary in a French theatre, although very expensive. By means of a most ingenious piece of mechanism he has constructed a mechanical *claque* under the floor of the parquet, there are four sets of hammers, which imitate the noise made by canes of gentlemen, and at distances there are pairs of *castanettes*, that produce at exact imitation of the clapping of hands, when they strike together by means of a spring. The apparatus is set in motion by a cord terminating in the office of the manager, and the noise enters the hall by means of openings under the chairs. When he deems proper, the manager can applaud the piece very conveniently, and carry the audience along.

A WRITER in a Cologne (Germany) newspaper mentions a curious change in the population of Bohemia, which he says has been partly caused by the continually increasing immigration of the Germans to America. The German element is disappearing from all parts of Bohemia, and the Czechs are rapidly taking the place of the Germans. From year to year less German is to be heard in Prague, and in many villages where a Bohemian word was not to be heard twenty years ago, the Slavonic has now all but supplanted the German idiom. The same writer remarks that a similar phenomenon may be witnessed in the Southern Tyrol, where the Italian element is advancing every year, and the German is receding or becoming Italianized. It would seem that, in impressing himself on American life, the German is losing his foothold in some parts of Germany.

DURING the whole of Thursday (says the *London Daily News*, July 2), up to an early hour yesterday morning, great excitement prevailed at Womwell, near Barnsley owing to an accident which took place at the Deerfield Main Colliery, by which the whole of the men, 300 in number, were confined in the pit for upward, of seventeen hours. It appears that about nine o'clock on Thursday morning the cages in the colliery came into collision in the shaft, so that no person could ascend or descend. The shaft of the pit was at the top going down to where the obstruction took place they found the chair broken and the conductors smashed to peices to the extent of some twenty or thirty yards. A number of them were at once set to work to clear the obstruction, but it was not until about 10 o'clock at night that the broken cages were got out of the way, when the men were safely drawn to the top, a distance of 350 yards from the bottom.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Three cases of sun stroke occurred at Louisville, yesterday, one fatal.

—Six cases of sun stroke have occurred in Chicago during the last twenty-four hours.

—Gen. McClellan has accepted the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Docks of New York city.

—John Moran and Andrew Nelson were drowned while bathing in the Lake at Chicago yesterday afternoon.

—Hon George C. King, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania from 1849 to '53, died in New York on Sunday.

—The malt house belonging to John S. Miller's brewery, at Sterling, Illinois, was burned Sunday. Loss $15,000; insurance, $8,000, mostly in New York and Hartford offices.

—The barn and hay sheds of John Landin, in the town of Lagrange, N. Y., were struck by lightning on Saturday night, and totally destroyed, together with their contents, consisting of his entire crop of hay and agricultural implements. Loss, $4,000; insurance, $1,600.

—GOV. Austin, of Minn., has tendered the appointment of U. S. Senator to Hon. Wm. Windom, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Norton. Windom is a Representative in Congress from the First district and was Norton's competitor at the time of his election.

—Judge Pennewell, at Norwalk, Ohio, yesterday refused an injunction in the case of the Toledo and Woodville Railroad contract, holding that the act of the Legislature authorizing the city of Toledo to build such road to be constitutional and the action of the Trustees and City Council legal.

—James F. Ballantine, for several years commercial editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, and afterward managing editor of the Chicago *Republican*, died at San Diego, Cal., on the 16th. The Chicago Board of Trade passed resolutions in commemoration of his many estimable qualities.

—A tornado passed over Ottawa, Illinois, Sunday morning, doing much damage. Fences, &c. On Malu street a plank sidewalk was raised from its foundation and whirled in the air. Mr. Lynch, dry good merchant, Henry Fredenburgh, and two young girls, Misses O'Brien and Rock, were all on or near the walk at the time. While Fredenburgh was trying to assist the young ladies from danger, part of the walk struck them, so injuring Fredenburgh that he died in two hours. Miss O'Brien was so badly hurt that she could not long survive, and the other two were slightly hurt.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1870.

FOREIGN MAILS STOPPED.

All the North German steamship lines have ceased running. Our foreign mails are stopped in Baltimore and New York. Postmaster General Cresswell is now engaged in effecting a temporary arrangement with the Cunard and Inman lines of steamers to carry our mails. Several American parties have put in propositions to carry mails in vessels under our flag. These will receive proper consideration at once. In the meanwhile it is thought certain that our mails will be carried by English lines.

ANTICIPATED INTERRUPTION OF COMMERCE.

Gustave Schwab, managing member of the North German Lloyds steamship line, has arrived here to consult with the authorities as to whether some steps cannot be taken to prevent the interruption of commerce between this country and North German ports. Schwab had an interview with Secretary Boutwell, among others, and endeavored to impress the the necessity of urging upon the President the propriety of calling an extra session of Congress, with a view to meet the emergency by some appropriate legislation. Schwab also had an interview with Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister, but what transpired has not leaked out. It is understood, however, that the Baron succeeded in persuading Secretary Fish to send a dispatch to Minister Washburne, instructing the latter to ask the French Government to permit German dispatches carrying United States mails to proceed on their voyages free from attack, and to stop at any ports not under actual blockade. Secretary Fish has, in fact, sent a strong note of this kind to Minister Washburne, but it is believed that it will have but little effect upon Napoleon.

The government should have some younger and more active men than Baron Gerolt sent to this country during the present crisis. Gerolt is regarded as too slow and feeble for such an emergency as the present. It is said that Secretary Fish also instructed Minister Washburne to offer protection to the Prussian dispatches, for the reason that many of our naturalized citizens came from Prussia, and that the Prussian government has no representative in Paris.

The Government will be urged to provide for the transportation, under a neutral flag, of the letter mail, Southampton an extra session of Congress, with a view to meet the emergency by some appropriate legislation. Schwab also had an interview with Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister, but what transpired has not leaked out. It is understood, however, that the Baron succeeded in persuading Secretary Fish to send a dispatch to Minister Washburne, instructing the latter to ask the French Government to permit German dispatches carrying United States mails to proceed on their voyages free from attack, and to stop at any ports not under actual blockade. Secretary Fish has, in fact, sent a strong note of this kind to Minister Washburne, but it is believed that it will have but little effect upon Napoleon.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¼.

THE war news from Europe will be found very interesting this morning.

GOLD touched 122 yesterday. There is every probability that it will go still higher in view of the foreign war in progress.

THE conservative and conscientious speech delivered by M. Thiers on the war precipitated on Prussia does credit to the head and heart of that venerable and experienced statesman. Had France more such advisers her people would be much happier and far better off.

A CONVENTION of Republicans representing the minority counties of the State was held at Philadelphia last week. The whole burden of their song was that party patronage was withheld from them. Let us see how things look:

They have the Governor and both his private clerks. The Secretary of the Commonwealth. The Deputy Secretary and four of the nine clerks. The Auditor General and nine of the twelve clerks in that department. The Surveyor General and five of the twelve clerks. Two of the four clerks in the Treasury Department. The Deputy Attorney General. Two of the five clerks in the School Department. The Adjutant General and two of his four clerks. The Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans and two of his assistants. The Clerk of the House of Representatives.

We do not complain at this, but what has Allegheny county to show in return for the hard work she yearly does to keep the party in the ascendancy? But Allegheny does not work for offices and is content, at least murmurs not, against the present situation and allotment of offices.

ON NEXT SUNDAY the dogma of Papal Infallibility will be formally announced by Pope Pius, the IXth. Its final adoption has created no excitement in the Christian world for all knew that the dream of the Pontiff would be realized and that the able efforts of those few Bishops opposed to clothing him with such extraordinary power would be of no avail. How the doctrine will be received by faithful Catholics remains to be seen. It will require years for them to lend willing acquiescence to the idea of Infallibility, and it never can become a popular doctrine. However, the Catholic who would remain in the communion of the church must accept the dogma as one of the tenets of his faith, else he will be excommunicated and ruled outside the pale. He must either accept Infallibility or abandon all that he believes and admires in his religion. The alternative is a serious one to him, and for that reason it is extremely doubtful whether much organized opposition within the church will be brought against the doctrine about to be proclaimed. In view of the war in Europe, much less attention will be paid than otherwise might have been accorded to the promulgation from the Vatican of a doctrine which at its inception created such excitement in Protestant and Catholic circles throughout the world.

ALREADY a skirmish has taken place between the French and Prussian soldiers, in which the latter were repulsed. The engagement was of no significance. It is announced that the Crown Prince of Prussia, who has the utmost confidence of his people, has taken charge of the Prussian forces, while the Prince Imperial of France will enter the field as a student in war matters. The utmost activity prevails on both sides, and a great battle is imminent. The rumor that Russia has formed an alliance with Prussia will probably be found to be without any truth, although we believe that that Government will join hands on that side so soon as a more opportune moment arrives. The French naval forces are on the alert, and by river and by sea are chasing up and watching the enemy's vessels. France as a maritime power is vastly superior to Russia, but the contest will not be decided by aquatic victories. Hard fighting at the point of the bayonet must be done to secure the triumph of either side. Every day renders more certain that the war will not end till all or nearly all the great powers of Europe are drawn into the trouble, and there is no living prophet who can say where or when the struggle will end.

So far we cannot see what contingency may arise to bring our country into the complication of war troubles on the other side of the water. We have as yet no occasion to grow alarmed concerning our peaceful relations with the whole world, and we cannot imagine from what quarter the occasion will come if it shall come according to the belief of alarmists.

NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

The world has not got rid of all its constitutional grumblers. There are many men whom no state of things would satisfy. They are always afraid that the world is going to fall, and their greatest dread is that it will surely fall upon them. They are always being crushed and oppressed, in their own opinion, when the truth is they enjoy ease, affluence and prosperity.

The Democratic press is continually howling about the corruption and extravagance of the Republican party. Constitutionally grumbling Republicans unite in this howl, and in an endeavor to conceal their dissatisfaction at not securing the places of trust and emolument to which they aspired, cry for retrenchment and reform, although they have contributed, in no small degree, to inaugurate and bring about the state of things of which they so hypocritically complain. The reason of all this cry about corruption and extravagance is very palpable. Those who have raised it, and are continually endeavoring to swell its volume, are not in the enjoyment of the loaves and fishes.

Even the President has been assailed, and charged with mal-administration, and mismanagement of public affairs. Everything, it is alleged, is going to ruin because of the incompetency of the National Executive and the corruption of the Republican party.

These charges of universal corruption and extravagance are utterly groundless. Facts and figures prove incontrovertibly that they have no foundation in truth. The affairs of the Government have been managed more economically during the past year than during any other year since the war commenced. Improvements have been going on upon a scale hitherto unparalleled, perhaps, in the history of the country. That there are leaks that should have been stopped, it is admitted, but Rome was not built in a day.

In proof of our statement, we have only to look at the extensive lines of railroads which have been constructed; the large sums of municipal, county and State debts which have been cancelled, and the number of palatial residences and more humble domiciles which have been erected in every city, town and village throughout the country. Our National debt has been reduced about one hundred and four millions during the past year. We paid upwards of one hundred and fifty millions of interest on our public indebtedness, besides defraying all the expenses of the different departments of the Government. There has been a large reduction made in the income tax. The internal revenue taxes have been reduced some sixty millions. The reduction in the tariff is estimated at thirty millions, that on tea, coffee and sugar, articles of daily consumption in families of limited circumstances, being reduced fifty per cent. The expenditure of the Government, in its various departments, has been reduced about twelve millions. The whole reduction in the amount of taxation alone is about ninety millions. All this was done without imposing any additional taxation, rendering the burdens of the people more onerous, or causing detriment to any branch of industry.

We might refer to the statistics of imports and exports, and immigration, in proof of our increasing prosperity. For the ten months ending with April 30th, 1870, the excess of imports over exports was $5,707,311, while for the corresponding period of 1869, it was $75,926,755, making a difference of $70,219,444. The value of foreign commodities remaining in the warehouses of the United States April 30th, 1870, was $55,748,684, against $51,214,020.

The total number of immigrants who arrived in this country during the quarter ending March 31st, 1870, was 38,490; of whom 26,836 were males, and 11,654 females; 174 had professional callings; 2,881 mechanical trades; 1,030 trades other than mechanical; 16,714 followed miscellaneous occupations; 1,367 occupations not specified; 16,324, mainly women and children, had no occupation. If each one of these immigrants was worth one hundred and fifty dollars on landing, which is the estimated capital said to be possessed by them, they have enriched the country to the amount of nearly six millions and a half.

If all this has been done, and much more to which we need not here refer, it is an evidence that our country was never in a more prosperous condition, nor the affairs of our Government managed with greater economy.

We do not know what effect the war which has broke out in Europe may have on the funding of a portion of our national debt. But if we can succeed in funding one thousand five hundred millions, in accordance with the legislative provisions which have been made, it will be an annual saving in the public expenditure of twenty-six millions more. And we see no reason why it should not be accomplished. Our Government has fully demonstrated her ability to more than meet all her obligations, even before she has been entirely relieved from the tremendous strain imposed upon her by the late war, and our country is growing in material wealth and prosperity every day.

Let those who entertain such fearful apprehensions of national ruin, and bring such unfounded charges against our President as those with which the Democratic, and even a small portion of the Republican press, teem every day, look the facts and figures in the face, and unless they are willfully blind they must see that our country was never in a more prosperous or hopeful condition than at the present time, and that their cry of extravagance in the public expenditure and universal corruption in high and low places is utterly groundless.

IS ITS WORK ALL DONE?

The Republican party had a great mission, and its progress in the work which the Supreme Ruler of the affairs of men gave it to do is far beyond what the most sanguine and hopeful could have anticipated fourteen years ago. The country is not only preserved in its integrity, but rendered immeasurably more compact and stable than it ever was before. Indeed, the great objects for which the Constitution was originally formed have been at last attained—"a more perfect Union"—"the blessings of Liberty"—the establishment of "Justice," and a perfect and well-defined Nationality. Slavery, the bane, the scandal, the curse of the nation, has been utterly and forever abolished. Americans and all stand this day on an even platform before the law, and are invested with equal political privileges. Never was such a revolution effected in so short a time; and well may the Republican party exult in the work which it has been the favored instrument of accomplishing.

Ten years ago slavery dominated in the executive and judicial departments of the government, and even Congress cowered, and cringed, and compromised to propitiate as far as possible the insolent, domineering and insatiable demon. Intrenched as it was in the Constitution, it proudly defied all opposition, and became year by year more and more exacting—claiming the right to go whithersoever it pleased over the vast territories of the West.

But this last demand was too much for the spirit of the American people to brook, and hence the fierce struggle on the soil of Kansas; hence the spontaneous resolve in the hearts of millions that slavery should extend no further; and out of this stern resolve sprung the great party of which we are speaking. Other issues were laid aside or held in abeyance, and men banded together for the single purpose of arresting the progress and breaking the force of this overflowing scourge, this insolent and despotic power. The election of 1856, although it did not give victory to the new party of freedom, showed us that the nation was thoroughly aroused; and four years afterwards the election of LINCOLN was accepted by both the great contending parties as a decree that slavery was checked in its march over new territory, and its domination in the councils of the nation at an end.

This great decision, coming so suddenly, drove the party of slavery in the South to madness, and the next act in the drama was secession. But here those insolent people, who had long been accustomed to rule with almost equal ease both slaves and politicians, were driven to utter madness when they discovered that the American people would not permit them to break up the Union and destroy the Government. Then they fired upon the flag.

The tremendous struggle that ensued was sustained almost entirely by the Republican party. Their opponents in the loyal States, although they cowered beneath the wrath of an aroused patriotism, did all that such men could do to give aid and comfort to those who were then enemies in arms against the Government, and to discourage and demoralize those who were contending for the integrity of the Union, the salvation of the country, and the cause of Liberty. There were, it is true, many honorable individual exceptions in the Democratic party; but the leaders of that party, for the time being, acted a part which made it not at all uncharitable to place their names on the roll of traitors. Witness their resolution in their national convention of 1864, declaring the war a failure.

Step by step, urged on by fearful tribulation, blood flowing like water, and lamentation over the slain in hundreds of thousands of households, the Republican party rose to the full and glorious assertion of those eternal principles of Truth and Right which finally culminated in the fifteenth amendment. That was the point to which Providence seemed to be leading this great ruling party all through the war, over the tragical death of their first noble hearted chief, and through the scandalous administration of Andrew Johnson. Every impediment in its course was made to push it up to higher and higher ground. Now it can serenely look back upon the rugged road over which it has been led and exultingly cry "all is well."

But is its mission accomplished? By no means. Its work now is to watch with jealous care over the high ground which it has gained; to guard the principles which have been established; to consolidate and make strong the grand temple which has been reared at such fearful cost; and to throw the shield of its protection over the almost defenceless heads of its millions of new-born citizens. Slavery, as an institution, is dead and buried; but the spirit of slavery yet lives, and will live for a generation to come. Never were the principles which underlie the Republican party more necessary than they are at this moment; and the man, or the men, who would do aught calculated to weaken, distract or break up the grandest and most beneficent organization which this or any other country ever saw are deserving of as severe a denunciation as were those who, at Chicago, in 1864, declared the war then raging to be a failure—a war which, a few months later, terminated in a glorious triumph.

The Republican party, grand as it is, pure and lofty as are its principles, and glorious as is its record, is not immaculate. No great organization on earth is, or ever was so. Corrupt men attach themselves to it, as such do to the Christian Church. But the place to deal with such parties is *in* the party, or *in* the Church, as the case may be, not outside of it. As in politics power goes with numerical majorities, and as the principles which underlie parties, not the integrity of a leader here or there, determine their character, it is treason to the country, to the race, to God himself, for any man to turn his back upon such a party as this. It is eminently right to do all in his power to preserve its purity and to oppose boldly every measure, every man, every act derogatory of the high principles of the party; but for a set of men to set themselves to work to rend it, under pretence of purifying it, is sheer madness or something worse.

We can only maintain those grand principles which have lifted our country so rapidly from the deep degradation in which the Republican party found it, to its present lofty attitude among the nations of the earth, by maintaining and conserving, by all possible means consistent with honor, our party integrity. Divide us, and we are conquered. Break off as much of the Republican party as will leave it in a minority, and although its principles cannot die, they will cease to bear rule and give force and direction to the Government, and we shall witness a return of the era of Pierce and Buchanan. What Republican would wish to see such a consummation as that?

If we need reformation, let it be made *in* the party, not *outside*. To go outside is to make a new party, even though its members bear the same name and honestly hold the same principles. To make an adverse nomination—no matter what the pretext may be—is to make a new party, just as much as Jeff Davis and his compeers tried to make a new nation by breaking away from the union. A man that we do not like, or in whom, personally, we cannot fully confide, may be put on our party ticket. Still, for the time being, he stands as the representative of principles which we feel to be very precious, and for the sake of these principles we vote for him. Millions of Republicans at the polls have felt the force of this principle, and in voting as they did they acted patriotically and wisely, although many of them may have felt a twinge of conscience that it was in part through their own neglect of duty at the primary work of the party that such names came to be on their ballots. There are times when a good deal of *scratching* is right; but there are other times when it is not wise.

Such a party as the Republican, so vast, so powerful, requires perpetual vigilance on the part of honest citizens to keep it pure; and having done all in their power, they still can only hope for partial success. The mission of this party is not yet accomplished by a great deal. Its principles are right. They have worked well, for they have preserved the nation, established Justice and secured the blessings of Liberty. Now its work is to preserve, strengthen and perpetuate these priceless blessings; and it can only do this by conserving its own unity.

Bayard Taylor on Frisco.

[From the New York Tribune.]

We Americans have an absurd idea that the census makes a city. I suppose San Francisco has a population of 150,000, (it claims 175,000,) yet it has much more the varied, independent, liberal character of a city than Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, or even Philadelphia, with its 800,000. I might also add that it surpasses them all—probably owing to its long isolation—in local variety, while it is behind them all in moral and intellectual activity. The elements of which it is composed have not yet fully coalesced; the race which shall give it its distinctive higher character has not yet grown up. The interest on which the city was founded was—business; the power which has built it up so astonishingly was—business; and the only new interest which has been added, in twenty-one years, is luxurious living. If a San Franciscan eats and drinks well, and makes money, he is happy.

The hotels are better than in New York—better and cheaper. For three dollars (gold) per day you have a spacious room and meals, not only of the most satisfactory richness and variety, but so served that your relish is increased instead of being taken away. The custom of giving you a dozen little "dabs" of cold vegetables, on as many diminutive plates, has not yet reached here. The steaks and chops are succulent and not greasy, and the sauce (strange as it may seem) have different flavors. Dinner is always served at 6 o'clock, and the only imperfect meal is the mid-day lunch, which invariably consists of stewed mutton and hash. Most persons drink tea with the latter. Nothing surprises me more than the very light consumption of the excellent native wines. At the restaurants you can get a bottle of very fair wine for fifteen cents, and dine better and cheaper than anywhere in the East; but our extremes of abstinence and excess seem to reign here as there.

New Use for Petroleum—Enormous Demand Anticipated.

We had heard it stated several times that Mr. Samuel Bryant, who heretofore had been barefaced on the top of his head, had, by the use of coal oil, grown a thick coating of hair on the aforesaid bald head. We saw Mr. Bryant on Monday last, and upon examination found the statement to be correct. Mr. Bryant informed us that the way he found out this new property of coal oil was simply this: He had a large boil on the bald place on his head, which gave him much pain, and in the absence of anything else he rubbed coal oil on it. He says it relieved the pain almost instantly, so he continued to rub on the oil until the boil was entirely well, when, to his surprise, he found a thin coating of hair coming out over the bald place. He continued the use of the oil for a month or two, and now has a heavy coat of hair on his head. This is no humbug, but the simple truth, and we advise our bald-headed friends to try the experiment. —*Carrollton, Miss., Conservative.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

EARLY BREAKFAST.

A bad custom is prevalent in many families, especially among farmers, of working an hour or two before breakfast, attending to "chores," hoeing in the garden, cutting wood, mowing, &c. This is convenient on many accounts, but it is not conducive to health. The prevalent opinion is that the morning air is the purest and most healthful and bracing, but the contrary is the fact. At no hour of the day is the air more filled with dampness, fogs and miasmas, than about sunrise. The heat of the sun gradually dissipates the miasmatic influences as the day advances. An early meal braces up the system against these external influences. Every one knows the languor and faintness often experienced for the first hour in the morning, and that is increased by want of food. We do not agree with the boarding school regime, which prescribes a long walk before breakfast as a means of promoting health.

Probably the best custom would be to furnish every member of the household, especially those who labor out of doors, with a single cup of warm coffee, well milked, immediately after rising from bed. Then let them attend to their chores, or mowing, hoeing, &c., for an hour or two, while the teams are feeding and the breakfast preparing. They will feel better and do more work.—*American Agriculturist.*

BE CAREFUL OF THE TEAMS.

The farmer who does not know that there is danger of injuring his team (whether it be of horses or oxen) by overwork the first warm days of spring must have had very small experience, or been a poor observer. The warm days of early spring produce a relaxing effect upon the muscles of man and beast. There seems to be a letting down of the whole system. Men who have labored every day during the winter notice this effect upon themselves, and complain of a lassitude that unfits them for severe toil. The same would be true of cattle and horses if they could speak.

But it is often the case that the farmer's team stands idle most of the time for several weeks in the latter part of the winter, and becomes, in a degree, weak for the want of exercise. If a team thus treated is put ploughing when the first warm weather comes, there is great danger that it will be so overcome by heat and fatigue as to be permanently injured. We remember seeing oxen nearly ruined in this way. Only the most careful drivers should have charge of the team when it is first put to the spring's work in the field; full work should not be expected for the first few days. The capacity of a team for labor on the farm during cropping season depends very much on the treatment it receives during the first week.

Another thing, horses and oxen at work need water often. The ploughman carries his jug of water, or leaves his team to rest while he goes to the house for a drink. But the team works harder than the driver, and probably needs drink as often, yet many teams are taken out early to the prairie field where there is no water, except in the drivers jug, and worked five or six hours before they can get a drop. Is it any wonder that they are injured by drinking too much when they are led to the spring at noon?

CARE OF NEWLY PLANTED TREES.

There is no time in the life of a tree when it requires more care than during the first year or season after being transplanted. It is a too common practice to consider the labor of forming an orchard or the planting of an evergreen or deciduous ornamental tree, as done once the tree is planted. No farmer or gardener thinks of growing a profitable crop of corn or beets without paying attention to their culture during the season, and the same should be duly and diligently and attentively bestowed on the newly planted tree. Its roots in transplanting have been half destroyed, and it has to form them anew; meantime the body and leaves, having exhausted the food laid up in their gum cells the past year, are calling for a new supply, and unless the owner assists, by keeping the earth around them cool, moist and loose, the poor tree must die, for the hot suns and the drying winds are continually sapping away its life blood. The early productiveness of an orchard, the development of shade and flower, are often held in check two or more years just because the owner of the tree did not care for it duly and truthfully in its first year of planting. Five to six years is sufficient to bring an orchard into bearing, or any shade tree into development of beauty, but we often see trees ten years or more planted and yet of no account. There are several ways of caring for trees, but, where it can be done, frequently hoeing, (say twice a week,) around them is the best; next to that, first hoeing the ground up loosely and then covering it in a circle (say of six feet in diameter) around the body about four inches deep, with mulch of some sort—new mown grass, old hay, straw, tan bark or coarse manure. In a very dry time, those who can do so will find a gain in watering the entire tree early in the morning, pring or sprinkling the water over the entire tree; but this practice once commenced must be continued so long as dry weather continues, or it will do more harm than good.

GOOD FEED FOR GOOD BUTTER.

I once bought a dairy of twenty tubs of butter, all made from the same cows, the same season and by the same person. Some eight tubs were good, sound, yellow butter; some eight more of it was very light colored and soft, with a disagreeable flavor; some four tubs shaded down from yellow to white, and the color the index of quality. Careful investigation developed the fact that the good butter was made from good grass feed; and the poor, later in the season, when the grass had failed from drought, and the cows lived upon briars and leaves. A man changed the feed of his cows from corn meal and hay to potatoes and hay; it lessened the quantity of butter, and the color was lighter. Hence the importance of good feed. It is profitable to feed corn meal at all times, excepting when grass is new and plenty, and it is not lost then. A piece of land five rods by two, to each cow, sowed with southern corn will supply the deficiency of the pastures in the last of the season for two or three months, and save the mowings more than the cost. —*Cor. of St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Times.*

RURAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

In several of our Western towns there are organized associations for the purpose of improving the streets by planting shade trees, repairing side walks, etc., resulting, according to their reports, in great good. The organization is formed, a president, secretary, treasurer and working committee of three appointed, and members admitted on payment of two dollars of more, suggestions and requests received and transferred for action to the officers. It is the business of the working committee to procure—with the funds paid in—trees, and plant the same, refit sidewalks, cause the ann one who destroys a street tree or ties a horse to it, etc. The distance recommended to plant trees is sixty feet apart for elms, fifty feet for elm and maple alternate, and forty feet for the maple alone.

Preservation of Milk.—*Cosmos* gives the following recipe:

Add to every litre (about twenty-nine ounces) of unskimmed milk, previously poured in a well annealed glass bottle, forty centigrms, (about six grains) of bicarbonate of soda. Place the bottle containing the milk, well corked, for about four hours in a water bath heated up to 90 deg. (194 deg. F.) On letting taken out the bottle is varnished over with tar, and in that state the milk it contains will keep sound and sweet for several weeks.

To Preserve Ice.—Now that ice is selling for a penny a pound, it will be of advantage to consumers to know every method to economise in the keeping of the commodity. Here is one which we find floating around in our exchanges.

"Place your ice in a large vessel, well covered, and place it on a pillow. Then take another pillow and put it on top of the vessel, and by this means exclude the air in a great measure from the ice. Feathers are non conductors of heat, and of course the ice is thus preserved from melting; six pounds having been known to keep at least eight days by adopting this method."

Felon on the Finger.—Many persons are liable to extreme suffering from felons on the finger. These afflictions are not only very painful, but not unfrequently occasion permanent crippling of the members affected. The following simple prescription is recommended as a cure for these distressing ailments. Take common rock salt, such as is used for salting down pork or beef, dry it in an oven, then pound it fine, and mix with spirits of turpentine in equal parts. Put it on a rag and wrap around the part affected, and as it gets dry put on more, and in twenty-four hours we are cured—the felon will be dead. It will do no harm to try it.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

Gibralter—Alleged Attempt to Explode the Powder Magazines of he Fortress.

[Gibralter (June 30th) Correspondence of the London Standard.]

The inhabitants of this city have been in a fearful state of alarm for the last twenty-four hours, and, considering how their feelings have recently been rather roughly shaken by the Bonnell brigandage, and the attack on the young officers on the western beach, it is no wonder if public excitement has nearly reached its climax when it finds that even within the fancied security of the Bayside barrier danger of a terrible type lurks in every direction.

It appears that yesterday forenoon a fisherman coming into town from the New Mole picked up a letter lying in the road between Jumper's Battery and the Ragged Staff. The letter was written in Spanish, and indicated in the plainest terms that the powder magazines of the rock had either been undermined or were at the mercy of a band of desperadoes, and that very shortly the whole place would be blown up.

The letter was immediately placed in the hands of the authorities, and every magazine was at once most carefully examined, but nothing was discovered to give rise to any suspicion of foul play; nevertheless, the most energetic measures were taken to render what was already quite secure if possible more so. As might naturally be expected, all sorts of rumors have been set afloat, and every idea has been used up, from mania to Fenianism, to account for the plot. The general impression appears to be that the whole affair is a hoax on the part of some of the lowest class inhabitants, to keep up the alarm created by the recent robberies and brigandage in the vicinity. Should this latter supposition prove correct, the native population must not be surprised if the liberties which they enjoy in this garrison, and which, under the present kind and considerate *regime*, almost amount to license, are somewhat rudely, but very properly, suddenly and sharply curtailed.

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Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose.
Men and Boys' Half Hose.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Summer Underwear.
Collars, Cuffs and Neckties,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Hoop Skirts and Skeleton Corsets.
Ladies' and Children's Aprons and Suits.
Hair Switches and Chignons.
Jet Jewelry, Pocket Books, Satchels, &c.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. Schoonmaker & Son,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the guarantee posted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering power.
GUARANTEED to be a purer carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN..... H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
Newest style of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIS'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS.
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS
& CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)
Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.
Watches of all the American makes in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.
We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.
Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.

GRAND RE-OPENING
NEW GOODS.
Shoes, Boots and Gaiters,
AT
HENRY PAULUS',
No. 124 OHIO AVENUE, ALLEGHENY CITY.
The undersigned has again taken possession of his old place, and stocked it with a rich assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.
Goods as well as prices will give satisfaction. Former patrons and the public are invited to visit.
HENRY PAULUS.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM and LIGHT
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
Sheeting and Batting.

Bakery, Confectionery,
AND
ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business at the most convenient location, No. 287 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in the line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers at ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.
WM. A. RHODES.

NOTICE—The Fluid which exploded at East Liberty and caused the fire on July 4th, was not WEISENBERGER'S KEYSTONE FLUID, which is sold by LOUTHER & TYSON, No. 34 Smithfield street, but another article. There never has been any explosion of the Keystone Fluid.

HENDERSON, J. & BROTHERS, 266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paint and Patent Medicines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOSING OUT
Summer
DRY GOODS.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 Fifth Avenue,
OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR
Thin Dress Goods,
Lawns,
Chintzes,
Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.

for
SPECTACLES.
THE EYE.
Dr. FRANKS, the celebrated Lecturer on the Eye, and Manufacturer of Patent and Improved Spectacles, has returned to Pittsburgh, and is now at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, where he adjusts his far-famed Spectacles to defective vision from an examination of the eye alone, so as to suit equally well by day as by artificial light without fatigue, from 15 to 25 years. Dr. F. may be professionally consulted on all diseases of the Human Eye, and has a large stock of his Spectacles and Eye

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,
AND
COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price.
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-market rates.
BROKERAGE EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 18, 1870.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	110	Merchants U. Ex.	
Silver	108	N. Y. Central	95½
5-20 Bonds 1862	112	Reading	97½
5-20 Bonds 1862, P.	111	P. F. W. & C.	95
5-20 Bonds 1864	109	Ohio & Miss.	25
5-20 Bonds 1865	109	Mich. Southern	95½
Consols 1865	88	Cleveland & P.	86
5-20 Bonds 1867	108	C. R. I. & P.	107
5-20 Bonds 1868	108	Chicago & N. W.	85½
10-40	106	C. & N. W. Pref.	90½
Adams Express	67	Erie.	

	Large.	Small.
London Exchange per pound	5.08	5.10
Paris Exchange per Franc	5¼	5¼
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	70	72
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	54	56
Central Pacific R. R. Bonds		
Union P. R. R. Bonds	87	88

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	110	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	108
U. S. 6s, 1881	12¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	8¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	9	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	8¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	9	C. P. U. R.	97½
U. S. 5-20 1865	9¾	C. P. U. R.	92¾
U. S. 10-40	9¾	Cy. Pacifics	12¾

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 18 1870.

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

M. Varner, Chicago	1 car
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	5 cars
Zeigler & Rothchilds, Chicago	4 cars
Sol. Shamberg, Chicago	1 car
L. Keefer, Chicago	2 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	4 cars
E. Katz, Chicago	3 cars
S. Lowenstein, Chicago	2 cars
Trautman & Lobman, Chicago	3 cars
S. Kraus, Chicago	2 cars
Trautman & Lobman, Crestline	2 cars
Greenberg & Kahn, Milford	3 cars
Geo. Ruddle, Fort Wayne	1 car
R. M. Funk, Luna	1 car
F. Brewer, Cincinnati	2 cars
Geo. Emerick & Co., Newark	2 cars
J. & S. Needy, Newark	2 cars
P. M. Snyder, Orrville	1 car
D. B. Taylor, Waterford	1 car
Hasson & Son., Palestine	1 car
W. C. Trasbell, Youngstown	1 car
French & Bishop, do	1 car
Total	45
Total last week	35

Fort-five car loads at 18 head to the car, would make 810 head, and add to this at least one hundred driven in from the adjoining country, which would make a total of nine hundred and ten head, and we presume their were several small straggling lots or which we had no account which would in all probability increase the number to 950. Of these twenty-one cars were from Ohio and the balance pa. twenty-one cars from Ohio and the balance were from the interior, the quality as a general thing was not good, consisting of thin steers and heifers, mostly just from the pasture fields—but few good cattle were on sale and not ready at all full prices; but the common and medium grades were very sluggish and it looked at 10 A. M. as if there would be quite a large number of this kind left over unsold. Considering the extreme hot weather we have had for the last week, the butchers bought as freely as could be expected, and all the good cattle were sold early in the day, and that, too, as already intimated, at last week's prices. Medium to Medium cattle may be quoted at 5@6c. Common at 4@5c and stockers at 4@5c.

As might be expected, the hot weather has restricted considerably the demand for fresh meats, as consumers generally have reduced their purchases, and, indeed, the masses are obliged to do so, as meat cannot be kept long with the mercury at 100 degs. and upward in the shade, off ice, and but a very small proportion of the people get ice. Those butchers who kill common and medium stock have probably reduced their prices for fresh meats, as this grade of cattle is down in price considerably within the past few weeks; but the best butchers paid as much almost for cattle this week as they did last week, and within a cent of what the prices were three or four weeks ago.

Milch cows dull though unchanged, may be quoted at $35@80 per head as to quality and condition.

Sol. Shamburg sold 30 head, from Chicago, at 7c.

E Katz sold 47 head of mixed stock, from Chicago, at 4½@6c.

Jacob Needy 55 head of fair to extra Ohio steers, at 6@8c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 22 head of steers and cows, from Ohio, for Barnes & Co., at 5@7; 19 head from Ohio, for Taylor, at 6¼@7; 20 from Ohio, for Funk, at 6@7¼.

Leopold & Kahn 65 head all from Ohio, at 6@8¾.

S. Marks & Bro. 19 from Ohio, 90 from Chicago, at 5@8¾.

L. & J. Shamburg 110, all from Chicago, sold at 5¾@7¾.

Jas. McAllister sold 18 head steers and cows, for W. C. Thrasher, at 7¾, fresh cows at $60@86, also 22 head for Bishop & French, at 6@7c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 61 head mixed stock at 6¾@7¾.

Emerick & Co. sold 36 head of Ohio stock, at 6@7¾.

Chas Boyer sold 30 head of mixed Chicago stock, for Rothchild & Zeigler at 6¾@7¾.

Stouffer & Sheitesmantle had 30 head of mixed Butler Co. stock at 4½@6½.

Jonathan Davis sold 10 head of Washington Co. steers and heifers for Frazee at 5@7.

Hartman & Keefer sold 40 head of commonish stock from Chicago at 6@7.

Sam Lowenstien 30 head medium grades stock from Chicago at 6¾@7¾.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 90 mixed stock, all from Chicago, at 6@7¾.

M Kraus 40 head fair to good Chicago stock at 6@7c.

Schomaker & Horner wholesaled 22 fairish steers and heifers from Belmont Co., Ohio, to J. Rothchild at 6@7c.

I. Varner sold 18 head Washington Co. steers at an average of 7¾; 18 head, from Chicago, at 7¾@8c.

Trauman & Lobman 140 from Chicago and Ohio; about half left over, sold at 6@8¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a very full supply on sale to-day about seventeen hundred head, and as in the case of cattle, they were mostly of the "scalawag" order, good sheep being comparatively scarce, and the indications at 10 A. M were that there would be a number of the former kind left over unsold. Prime fat sheep were in good demand and sold readily at full prices, but there is not much inquiry for sealawags, and they can only be sold at low prices. The former sold at 5½@6cts per pound and extra at 6, which, taking the eastern markets as a basis, is a big price here. Lambs sold at $2@4 per head, the last named figures being an outside price, and it takes unusually good to bring it. The drovers allege that this kind of stock is relatively higher in the country than here, and it would seem that farmers and stock growers were weeding off the common and holding their best grades.

M. G. Beighley 60 sheep and lamb at 4½@5¾c for 140lbs and former at an average of $1.50.

Stakely & Bro sold 100 lambs at $1.75@3.50 40 sheep at an average of $3.

S. L Badger had 62 sheep uncold at 10 o'clock.

Stouffer & Sheitemantle had in all 300.

Adam Eckert sold 94 lambs at $2@3.50; two stock bucks to L Hoffman at $8 each.

Jacob Rian sold for Frazee 150 Washington Co. sheep at an average of $2.75 per head.

John Drum sheep and lambs from Allegheny Co. sold 20 sheep at $4; 62 lambs at $2@3.

M. Fimner sold 96 sheep and lambs at $3@4 2¾ for latter, and $2@3¾ for former.

Jacob Emmel had 60 cold sheep at $3@5, and lambs at $2@3.50.

Garwin & Co had 280.

T. M. Twiss 102 head sheep from Mahoning Co., Ohio, at $2@3.

M. Humes 90 head sheep from Beaver Co. at $2@3.

John Fairley sold 87 head sheep and lambs from Armstrong Co.

HOGS.

There is but little inquiry for hogs, nor is it to be expected, as people do not want much pork in this kind of weather, with the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100 in the shade. A very small number is now sufficient to satisfy the retail demand, and prices are nominal at 9@10.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Tobacco steady. Cotton nominal. Flour 25c higher and unsettled; superfine $4.50@4.60, X $6.00, and XX $5.25@5.60. Wheat excited and higher; irregular new No. 2 red $1.25@1.28; No 1 do $1.23@1.25; choice $1.30@1.40; No 2 white new $1.28; No 1 $1.35; No 2 choice $1.40@1.41. Corn in demand and 3 @5c higher; mixed 80c; white 90@92c in bulk; mixed, yellow and sacked at 85@90c, and prime to choice white at $1@1.06. Oats firmer and 1@ higher at 48@52c for prime to choice. Whisky steady at 92c. Provisions buoyant and excited. Mess pork $32@32.50, with some packers holding at $31. Dry salt shoulders, loose, 12½c; packed 13½c, but held generally at 13½c. Bacon active and higher; shoulders 14@14½c; clear ribs 17½c; clear sides 18@18½c.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 18, 1870.

There was again considerable excitement in the market to-day, especially in those articles affected by the advance in gold. Breadstuffs are considerably excited and higher, and the same is true of sugars and coffees. Wheat within the past week has advanced 7@8c per bushel and flour 50@60c per bbl, and to this advance there is a good demand, as there always is with an advancing market, and but few sellers—dealers generally would rather hold than sell, being apprehensive that there may be a still further appreciation, and if so, they would have to replace at a higher figure than that they are now getting. Refined sugars are up 4@5c, of a cent per pound, and coffees fully a cent, and no disposition to sell even at the advance.

ASHES—Unchanged; common soda ash, 4; refined, 4c; Pearls nominal.

APPLES—In good demand and in limited supply and prices are firm but unchanged, at $4@6 per bbl.

BROOMS—Store prices; Fancy, $5.50; No. 1, $4.50; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3.50; Common, $2.50@3.

BEANS—Are selling at $1.50@1.75 per bush.

BROOM CORN—Is dull, 12@14 cts.

BUTTER—But little offering and with a steady shipping demand prices are steady but unchanged; 19@17 for good and 16@20 for dairy.

CORNMEAL—95@$1 per bushel.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 60c@$1 per pair, and full grown ones at 90c@$1 per pair, according to size and condition.

CARBON OIL—Is dull and lower and cannot be quoted correctly.

CHEESE—Is plenty and unchanged at 12@14c, the outside figure for prime Ohio Goshen.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is almost bare and there is no new fruit coming in. We continue to quote nominally at 6@8c for apples; 12@15c for for quarter peaches and 7@8 for halves.

EGGS—Dull but unchanged; 21@22c.

FEATHERS—A strong and considerably excited, and as we quote, the supply and demand is more active, and as a general thing dealers are rather hold than sell. We now quote fair to good at 60@65c and prime to choice at 75@80c. Rye flour unchanged at 5@6c.

GRAIN—There is an active milling demand for wheat, and with light receipts, there have been further advances; we now quote red at $1.25@1.30. There is a firmer feeling in oats, though there seems to be no demand for export at present, but dealers generally seem to be impressed with the belief that prices will be higher within a very short time, and hence they are not disposed to sell at current quotations; sales could doubtless be made here on board, but holders generally ask 50@52c. There is not much corn hereand but little inquiry for it; shelled corn is nominal at 85@90c. Rye is firmer and in the absence of sales may be quoted at 85@90. No movement in Barley.

GROCERIES—The market has been excited all day on sugars and coffees, and it is difficult to give accurate quotations. Gold advanced eight points, and with it all classes of goods in Pittsburgh went with it. We give quotations with premium on gold at 10¾; sugar Porto Rico 10@12; Cuba, 10½@11¾. Refined—Crushed, 14¾; Powdered & P., 14¾; coffee, 15¾; "H" 13¾; extra C, 13½; C yellow, 12½@13; drips and sugar-house syrup, 7½@8; prime to fancy, 22½@23¾. Molasses—Sales of undressed Kentucky Hemp at 40c.

HAY—New crop is selling from country wagons—Sales of Timothy sold at $15@20.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 2@3c per lb.

LIME—Sales of Clearfield at $2.25 per bbl, and retail at $2.50@3.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted at $1.20@1.25, the outside figure for well established Western brands.

PROVISIONS—Strong and higher. Shoulders at 13¼@14c; Ribbed Sides, 15; Clear Sides, 15½@16; Canvassed Hams, 24c. Lard, 17¾ in tcs, and 18¾ in kegs.

SEEDS—Dull. Tennessee, $5@6 cts.

POTATOES—Under influence of increased arrivals, prices have still further advanced, and we now quote at $3@3½ per bbls for new crop.

SEEDS—We can report a sale of flax seed at $2.30, and it is dull, notwithstanding the market is almost bare.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 18, 1870.

The oil market continues dull and depressed, and it seems to be growing worse and worse as the war news becomes more complicated. The heavy decline within the past few days is severe on those who are carrying large stocks, bought before the trouble commenced, while those who are "short" will, to a use a common expression, make "good loads" of money. Paint hopes are still entertained, however, that there will be a reaction soon; that the war, if it does come to that, will be of short duration, though the news to-day is not favorable for this view of the matter, as it looks, at this writing, as if it would not be confined to France and Prussia, but that Russia and perhaps England and other nations would become involved in it, and if so it is likely that it will continue for some time. As noted on Saturday it is almost certain that France will immediately blockade all our leading foreign markets, and this, of course, will cut down very seriously the export demand for oil.

CRUDE.

Sale early in the day of 1,000 seller August at 19c, subsequently two lots of 1,000 each same month and option, at 18, and 1,000 July or September is quoted at 19½, and October and November at 20½@20¾. Ten days ago, at 10 cents there was but little business done, super. cular demand, but to-day it was hard to find buyers at this figure, for while it might be good stock at that price, people are afraid of it.

REFINED.

The refined market is dull and panicky, and prices have still further declined. Sale 1,000 bbls July at 25—subsequently quoted at 24½; August nominal at 25. September 25¾@26 to 26@26½.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

J Wilkins 238, on account Phila & B Pet Co. E L Goodwin 234, on account J & B Barbour, Waring, K & Co 450, on account O S Goodrich; F A Bates 200, on account Herbst, Ex Oil Works 74, on account W C Cotton; Chas Hoffman 200, on account A V R R A B Mills 74, on account W Barker.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Brooks, B. & Co. 252 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil Refining Co. 570 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

D. Bly & Co. 25 bbls ref. oil to D. Bly & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 847 bbls.

STATEMENT OF CRUDE OIL SHIPPED BY P. R. R. AND A. V. R. R. OIL LIST, DURING WEEK ENDING JULY 16, 1870.

Logan & Co., Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls.

By Fisher Bros. from Parker to Malcolm Loyd, Philadelphia, 2,462 bbls.

By T. Chess from Franklin to Wallace, Curtis & Co., Philadelphia, 80 bbls.

By Fisher Bros. from Brandon to Stone & Davis, Philadelphia, 60 bbls.

By Parker & Thompson from Parker to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia, 961 bbls.

By D. C. Herbst from Parker to Poultney & Moale, Baltimore, 1,762 bbls.

Total to Philadelphia ..... 7,018 bbls. of 45 gals.

Total to Baltimore ..... 4,295 bbls.

Total to Westonville ..... 1,762 bbls.

Grand total ..... 7,018 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Cotton nominal, with sales 1,375 bales at 19¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 6,256 bbls; flour 25@50c higher and active, with sales 38,500 bbls, including 21,000 bbls for forward delivery, at $5.50@6.25 for superfine western state, $6@6.70 for common to good extra western State, $6.60@7.15 for good to choice do, $6.50@7.25 for common to choice white wheat western extra, $6.30@6.75 for common to good extra Ohio, $6.40@6.50 for common to choice extra St. Louis; market closing quiet but firm and little offering. Rye flour more active and firmer; sales of 800 barrels at $5.25@5.90. Corn meal scarce and firm. Whisky more active and closing at $1.02½. Receipts of wheat 140,658 bushels; wheat 5 to 8c higher; sales of 48,000 bushels at $1.24@1.25 cash and $1.24@1.25 seller August; this afternoon the market was less active at 2c inch and closing dull. Oats active at 1@2c for No 2. Rye 3c higher. Closing at 85c for No. 2. Barley 2c higher; sales at 90c@$1.02 for No 2 Canada West and $1.10 for No 2; yellow 95c. Oats higher at 61c for No 1.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—Flour higher, with choice Wisconsin at $5.50@6.25. Wheat unsettled at $1.30@1.30. Oats firm at 52c for No. 2. Corn higher at 90c for No 2. Rye firm at 80c for No 2. Barley quiet at 80@81 for inferior to prime. Freights higher at 3c@6c to Buffalo.

Detroit.

DETROIT, July 18.—Flour market is higher but unsettled; choice $7.50@7.75. Wheat greatly excited and 10c higher; extra $1.06; No. 1, $1.57@1.58; amber $1.54@1.55; all firmer at 90c for No. 1. Oats 3c higher, state at 49c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 18.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour firm and 25c higher. Corn meal $4.80. Corn 90@$1.05. Bran 68c. Lard 16@16½c. Pork $31.50. Bacon Shoulders 14½c, sides 15c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—Cotton irregular and nominal; sales 500 bales, receipts 681, exports 2,454, stock 96,207.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—July 18—2 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, Knight, P & Co; 2 do do, Shoenberger, R & Co; 2 do do, Hussey, Wing & Co; 1 car do, J Painter & Son; 2 cars piron, Hussey, G D & Co; 1 do do, Shoenberger & Co; 4 bbls wax, H E Sellers & Co; 1 car iron, W Scott & Co; 8,000 ft lumber, Graff, Bennett & Co; 9,000 ft do; 2,000 shingles, Stack & Co; 8,000 ft lumber, Hamilton & Co; 10,000 do lumber, R A Clark; 8,000 ft do, W W Hamilton; 2 bdls doors, A White; 1 box do, Anderson & Wilson; 50 do pipes, McMillen & Co; 2 lounges, A S Feltman; 1 bdl do, Mrs J Wilkins Jr; 2 bbls tobacco, C C Baur; 1 box bonnets, Mrs A Bates; 10 bdls hhds, D Wagner; 2 crates clears, Drape & Ri; 2 bgs do, Mrs Berry & Co; 33 sks wheat, I do rye, Kiel & K; 4 bbls potatoes, Mrs A Bates; 10 bgs do, Mrs Watt, L & Co; 7 kgs do meal, L J Bloom; 1 box cheese, Voigt, M & Co; 2 crts stone, J U L Kaon; 15 bdls do, Graff; 2 bdls pipe, Coe & Co; 2 bbls do, Mrs Jones; 1 car t brick, Union Iron Mills; 5 boxes cheese, J A Graff; 2 bbls eggs, 5 sks rags, Voigt, M & Co; 7 bdls eggs, 10 do Mrs Devol; 2 bbls eggs, 1 bx do, 2 kgs butter, P Duff & Son; 1 bx indse, O P McKee; 1 bx hh goods, Close S & Co.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, July 18—27 sks corn, Kell & R; 6 gilt staves Stroit & Co; 2 do do do castings; 1 do wheat, R T Kennedy & Bro; 1 bbls paper, I G Craighead; 2 do do, I h power, W H Graff & Co; 25 sks oats, Schoenberger & Co; 2 bxs meat, Meanor & Harper; 15 bdls paper, Pitts flour, Manuf Co; 1 bbl eggs, J Graff; 100 bbls flour, G Stewart; 25 bbls lard, E Seller & Co; 133 sks barley, I Dieker & Co; 8 bales wool, Dilworth & S; H I bg rags, P Duff & Son; 12 bbls onions, 18 do potatoes, Mrs A Bates; 1 car 12 bbls steel, Hussey, W & Co; 4 bxs, 7 bbls scrap iron, Lewis, Bailey & D; 69 oil bbls J M Ritter; 20 bbls flour, Coe & Co; 2 bxs, 1 bbl tinops, H E Sellers & Co; 10 do do, J S Dilworth & Son; 10 do do, Shoenberger & Co; 25 cases lard, W B Hays & Son; 101 cases lard, C Seiler & Co; 2 bbls flour, Schomaker & S; 300 bbls flour, 75 bxs cheese, C Jenkins & Bro; 107 bxs w glass C Ihmsen & Son.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, July 18—20 tcs hams, J & H Parker; 2 hhds tobacco, Weyman & Bro; 30 bdls paper, 12 sks rags, Harris & Co; 25 bdls staves, Herdman & Son; 17 bxs scrap iron, 1 reaper bar, 6 old wagon tongs, J Jones; 66 bdles, Wm Flaccus & Son; 25 bxs cheese, Watt, L & Co; 20 sks rags, Rohr, Christy; 3 bxs old iron, Lloyd & Black; 37 bxs cheese, Wm Harvey & Co; 40 bbls do, N J Broden; 40 do do, Arbuckle & Co; 34 bbls lard, Jno White, Jr; 1 car iron ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 30 bgs flour, Schomaker & L; 10 bgs potatoes, Van Gorder & S; 44 sewing do, Wm Sumner & Co; 191 sks oats 4 bxs eggs, 10 bgs rye, S H Floyd; 270 sks oats, 20 do Wm Welsh & Co; 166 do do, 32 bxs cheese, Woodworth & L; 4 do do, R McMasters; 20 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 2 bbls meat, Haworth & D; 200 doz bdls, Postly, N Co; 1 car agt implements, Bostwick & V; 100 bgs flour, Seghmer & V.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, July 18—27 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 45 do do, Kier, Foster & Kier; 9 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 3 bdls s nells, 1 calf hide, J Hammett, W & Jones; 1 car stone, P Bough; 1 bx h ware, Linglay, S & Co; 6 cars lime stone, Shoenberger & Co; 1 car metal, Wm Smith; 8 bxs mdse, Bausch & Co; 3 kgs butter, Bruggerman & O B; 1 car lime, Henderson & Bro.

ALLEGHENY STARCH, July 17 — 2 cars staves J M Hemphill; 500 pigs lead, Bevmer, B & Co; 1 car lumber, John Nanz; 20 bxs cheese, A C Godfrey & Co; do do, A & J Kerr; 7 do do, S A Thompson; 3 do do, A Barker; 59 do do, M Cornwall; 11 sks wool, S Bradley & Son; 214 sks rags, J B Haney; 1 car wheat, W McKee & Co; 35 sks millfeed, Geo Stewart; 3 tubs cheese, B Jenney; 4 pkgs oat meal, Jas Lockhart; 31 do feed, W C Browne; 2 cars lumber, J C Patterson; 1 do do, J B Ingham.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, July 16.—50 bbls cement. C B Leech; 2 cars bark, Lappe & Weiser; 194 bxs w glass, Fry & Co; 6 bbls eggs, McCracken, G & Co; 13 bbls leather, J Fray; 46 sks hair, 1 bale sheep skin, 11 rolls leather, G H Anderson & Co; 22 sks oats, 126 do wheat, W Welsh & Co; 25 bbls whiskey, M McCullough, J & Co; 25 do do, W Millar & Co; 85 bgs wheat, Scott & G; 7 barrels tallow, Reed & J; 4 bdls sheet iron, J Dunlap; 250 do paper, Smith & F.

PROPOSALS.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 16th, 1870.

To Sewer Contractors.

The Sewer Commission of the City of Allegheny are prepared to receive proposals for the construction of the following sewers, with their appurtenances, inlets, manholes, &c.

Contract No. 1.

Comprising about **100** feet of **6**-in. feet Brick Sewer on Spring Garden Avenue, from Anglo street to connect with the old stone Sewer on said avenue.

Contract No. 2.

Comprising about **550** feet of **15**-inch, Circular Pipe Sewer on Ohio avenue, from Fulton street, to connect with the Fraser street Sewer.

Drawings and Specifications can be seen and full information obtained at this office.

Bids must be endored "Sewer Proposals, Contract No. **1** or **2** &c., as the case may be) and delivered on or before **3** P. M. THURSDAY, July **21**, **1870**.

Forms of Proposals, on which forms alone bids will be received, will be furnished at this office.

The Commission do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid.

By order of the Commission.

CHARLES DAVIS,
CITY ENGINEER.
jul16

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—The undersigned solicit Proposals for their supply of Coal, for the ensuing year, same to be delivered at their Works, by rail or river. Amount required, **2,000** to **2,500** bushels daily. Proposals received until August 1st.

PITTSBURGH, July **12**, **1870**. ZUG & CO.
jul13-d5

CHEESE.—**100** boxes prime Goshen, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, **141** First avenue.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily with two feet nine inches by the Monongahela bridge marks.

There has been but one arrival from below since the date of our last report, the towboat Tiger with four barges of oil barrels from Aurora.

—"Mack," of Carlo, settles a disputed point in this peremptory manner. As much is being said in regard to bets on the Lee or Natchez arriving at Cairo, I will add a few words which may help to mix things, and make them "clear as mud." The corporate limits of the city of Carlo extend to the middle of the Mississippi river. When opposite the upper portion of the city, on the Mississippi river, all boats are compelled, at the present stage of water, to run much nearer the Illinois shore than the Missouri shore. Therefore the Lee and Natchez on their late race, were not only at Cairo, but actually in Cairo.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday says: We were pained to learn that the Great Republic on her way hence to New Orleans, got on the lower bar at Liberty Island. When the St. Joseph passed up at one o'clock yesterday morning, she was still hard aground, and was understood to have stopped sparring. The towboat Jim Rees, at Grand Tower, had been sent for, and would lighten off the Great Republic with the greatest possible despatch.

—The Commissioners appointed by the Kennetucky Legislature to superintend the work of improving the Big Sandy, arrived at Catlettsburg Wednesday last, accompanied by a corps of assistants, having finished, as far as practicable, the preliminary survey of the river, including Tug Fork as far as Pond Fork and Louis Fork to a point eight miles above Piketon.

—The Marine Dock Company at Middleport has a capital of $240,000, and employs on an average, 150 hands, whose wages in the aggregate, amount to the snug little sum of $600 per week. Boats are now registered to go on the dock there in the following order: Kanawha Belle, J. H. Best, Carrie Brooks, Charlie Bowen, Jennie Howell, Pierrepont and Raven.

—The Pomeroy Salt Transportation Co. have commenced putting their barges in order for the fall and winter campaign. During the month of June this company transported 84,550 bbls salt to the different agencies.

—The new steamer Carrie Converse departed for New Orleans with about all the freights she could take on the water She has two new barges in tow, which will be used in carrying cotton out of small streams up Red River.

—The Independent packet for Brownsville and Geneva, Belle, Capt. Haney, leaves to-day promptly at 5 P. M. She is building up a very nice trade in the Monongahela valley.

—The united length of the boats and barges belonging to the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company is only sixty feet less than two miles.

—The hull and machinery of the steamer War Eagle is to be raised, and work was commenced to that end on the 5th.

—The Kate Putnam was at Louisville on Saturday.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

THE FLEET STEAMER
BELLE,
J. P. SMITH, Commander.
J. W. SCOTT, Clerk.
Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

Leaves Wharf Boat above Monongahela Bridge at TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river and Lynn Creeks.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at Wharfboat, at foot of Grant street.

WM. McELROY & CO., Agent.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, CHRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.

Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY—10 A M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR, Commander.
Will leave as announced.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
G. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
my17 Agents.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI

FOR CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, NEW ORLEANS AND RED RIVER.—The splendid new steamer CARRIE CONVERSE, Capt. GEO. REA, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports THIS DAY, the 18th inst.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
GEO. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
jul2 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, Sailing from Philadelphia and New York, Wednesday sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET.

OILS.

Tack, Bro. & Co.,

PERRY BUILDING,
Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.
DEALERS IN
Crude & Refined Petroleum.
TACK BROS.,
Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in
Petroleum and its Products,
DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.
Philadelphia Address,
WARING, KING & CO.
apl2 109 WALNUT STREET.

ECLIPSE
PETROLEUM REFINERY.
Herbert W. C. Tweddle,
MANUFACTURER OF
Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

ECLIPSE RAILROAD AXLE OIL,
Stands greater heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special oil for tropical climates or hot weather.
LOCOMOTIVE, ENGINE, MACHINE SHOP, Will cut screws.
SAW MILL AND PLANING MILL OILS.
Adapted for high speed.
SPINKLE OIL, WOOL HEAD-LIGHT OIL,
OIL TANNERS' STUFF, BENZOLE,
FINE and FINISHING GASOLINE,
OIL HARNESS OIL, PARAFFINE,
ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from rust.
These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vaccuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly free from acid, and remain limpid at low temperatures unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use upon many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at **174** WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

Wattles & Sheafer.
101 FIFTH AVENUE.

Have just received a new stock of SILVER PLATED WARE of the best quality and newest patterns, which we will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Also, a fine assortment of WATCHES and Chains, Chain Bracelets, Sets of Jewelry, Diamond Rings, Seal Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Silver Head Canes, Parian Marble and Fancy Goods, etc., etc., all at the lowest prices. jul6

WM. B. NEEPER,
ALDERMAN AND EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office, 112 Fifth avenue.
Special attention given to conveyancing and collections, Deeds, Bonds and Mortgages drawn up and all legal business attended to promptly and accurately.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—Sealed Proposals will be received at No. **12** WYLIE STREET, until July **6th**, **1870**, for from six (**6,000**) to ten (**10,000**) thousand bushels of good LUMP COAL, to be delivered at the Grant School House. je30-d5

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing nervousness, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies of wonderful efficiency and power, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces Private Office, reception and waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case. Send what he says in his pamphlet—Fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated personally, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for TWO STAMPS.
ap2

DYSPEPSIA—NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.

PROFESSOR WALKER, the distinguished English Botanic Physician, discovered in Australia as an excellent dietanic remedy, an effectual cure for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, and communicated the same to the Philadelphia Botanic Institute. The Secretary will, on application, forward free to any individual the recipe.

The Medical Reform Society who makes this announcement will also make any one a copy of this recipe, the object being to demonstrate the superiority of CASSADAGA over every other practice of medicine, but in return request those who are benefitted to forward to the Society a statement of their cases, and thus aid with facts the present movement in medical reform. Enclose a directed envelope to the "SECRETARY OF THE BOTANIC INSTITUTE," **816** South **15th** St., Philadelphia. je4-y3

MANHOOD—HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!—Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price, six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Nervousness, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, D. D., author of the "GREEN BOOK," &c. "SOLD TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS." Sent to any address, post-paid, by the author, on receipt of six cents, or two stamps. Address DR. CHAS. J. KLINE & CO., **127** Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box **4,586**. Also, by Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price **25** cents. my5-w30

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any VITALIC poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vile and deleterious preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine is signed "A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has **30** years unfarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at **16** Bond street, N. Y. my6

FINANCIAL.

Allegheny Savings Bank,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Deposits received and **6** per cent. allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
Discount Days, MONDAY and THURSDAY
DIRECTORS
James L. Graham, John Benn,
A.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the GAZETTE sent to them, will please send their addresses to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

The Republican Congressional conferees of the XXIst District will meet to-day at the Monongahela House.

Chief Hague will not use poison in dealing with dogs this season, and therein he shows his humanity and good sense.

Assault and Battery.—Maggie Hoffman made information before Justice Barker yesterday, charging Mary Waigand with assault and battery. Mary was arrested and held for a hearing.

The subject of street drinking fountains is being agitated in Allegheny. A plan was submitted to Councils, but was laid over until the next meeting.

Personal.—John Ragan, Esq., one of the handsomest men in our sister city, left the city last evening via the Panhandle route, for Louisville, on business.

Shoving the "Queer."—George Nolan was arrested last evening for attempting to pass a U. S. five dollar note at Sierran's saloon on Diamond, Allegheny. He was taken to the lock-up.

Organ grinders innumerable occupy our streets and by day and by night fill the air with strains too horrible to mention. We presume this is one of the visitations which we cannot escape.

Yesterday morning, at the National Pipe Works, a man was struck by the crane producing a serious and even fatal wound upon the skull, while another in endeavoring to check its progress had one of his fingers taken off.

Abused a Child.—A warrant was issued for the arrest of Henry Bevan yesterday by Justice Heisel, on a charge of assault and battery, made by George Fetchter, who alleges that the accused struck his deponent's daughter and knocked her down.

Information Made.—The proprietor of the tavern referred to in yesterday's paper as the scene of a row, on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, on Saturday night, appeared before Mayor Callow, yesterday morning, and made information against nine of the roughs. No arrests have as yet been made.

Malicious Mischief.—F. Keller made information before Justice Heisel yesterday charging the driver of Pass' bread wagon with malicious mischief. He alleges that the accused wilfully and malicious drove his bread wagon against his deponent's buggy damaging it seriously. A warrant was issued.

The Lake on West Commons, when completed, will be one of the prettiest features of the Park. The rustic bridge, the water jets and other intended artificial displays cannot prove otherwise than attractive. The Commission have now a new jet on trial, which shows a pretty display of water.

In Jail.—Ellen Yates and Mary Thomas, charged with intoxicate, on account of which we published a card, are in jail. Officer Bell, of the District Attorney's special detective, at or near Philipsburgh, Clarion county, Saturday evening. They were brought to this city yesterday and are now in jail awaiting a hearing.

Excursion on the River.—Yesterday evening quite a large crowd assembled on the Allegheny wharf and Suspension Bridge to witness the starting of the Pittsburgh Barge Club's new 8 oar barge. The barge was taken up the river. A select crew of the club had the boat in charge, and had on board a number of ladies.

Racing on Sunday.—The Perrysville Plank Road proves to be a popular race course on the Sabbath day. A number of sports enlivened the course on Sunday last. One of the number met with a bad accident by being thrown out of the buggy and trampled upon. He was seriously injured about the breast. We did not learn his name.

Taken In.—Joseph McCormick yesterday passed a check drawn on the second National Bank for $80 on Neal Mcallister, and when Neal presented the check for payment he was informed that McCormick had no funds there. The Mayor was informed of the fact and at the request of McCallin issued a warrant for the arrest of McCormick.

The New Market House.—The vote in East Birmingham on the Market House question, at the meeting on Saturday night, was almost unanimous in favor of a Market House. It stood as follows:

First Precinct—For 112; Against 19.
Second Precinct—For 102; Against 1.
Total—For 214; Against 20.

Desertion.—Sarah Mella made information before Justice Barker yesterday morning charging her husband, Thos. Mella, with abandoning and deserting her. A warrant was issued and Thomas arrested and committed to jail for a hearing. His wife subsequently refused and did not request the husband was released from jail.

Wouldn't Pay.—Dem. Greno is wanted at the office of Justice Heisel. Joseph Mickle complained to the Justice that Greno had hired him son to work on the farm, and after having the benefit of his labor for one week, refused to pay for it. The Justice said this was obtaining labor under false pretences, and issued a warrant for his arrest.

Poisoned Her Ducks.—Annie School was once the possessor of a flock of ducks, seven of which she alleges came to their death from poison administered by Mary Montague. Alderman Bolster heard the facts in the case and issued a warrant for the arrest of Mary on a charge of malicious mischief. After a hearing she was held to bail for her appearance at Court.

An Honest Servant.—On Sunday Mrs. C. De-Roy, while a on visit to Mr. Keating's, Perrysville, lost a diamond ring valued at five hundred dollars. A search was made and the ring at last found by a servant girl in the dining room. The finder hopes she may be able to wear her own diamonds for her honesty.

Died from Excessive Heat.—Thomas Reardon, at Shoenberger's mill, in the Ninth ward, yesterday, fell dead while at work from heat. Dr. H. S. Hunstatter, the well known physician, held a *post mortem* examination, and assigned excessive heat as the cause of death. Coroner Clawson held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the facts of the case was rendered.

Disorderly.—Mary Foust and Mrs. Moochleg live on Robinson street, Fourth ward, Allegheny. It appears they have been in the habit of quarreling with each other, attracting a crowd and disturbing the peace of the vicinity. Mr. W. K. McDonald preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against them before Alderman Bolster. Warrants were issued and the parties arrested. They gave bail for a hearing.

Embezzlement.—Michael Berger made information before Alderman McMasters, charging Henry Maeckley with embezzlement. The accused was elected Treasurer of "Land Association No. 1," of Lawrenceville some time since, in which the prosecutor was a stockholder and it is alleged that Maeckley appropriated $745 of the funds of said association which belonged to the prosecutor. A warrant was issued.

Kicked by a Horse.—A farmer named Cyrus Jones met with an accident yesterday morning, by which his leg was broken. He was driving a team of horses on the hill south of Mc-Kee's Rocks, when from some cause or other they became frightened and attempted to run away. Mr. Jones, in the effort to check the animals Mr. Jones was kicked with the result stated. The injured man was removed to his residence and proper medical assistance given.

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Disorderly.—Jacob Algier, a saloon keeper in Birmingham, made information before Justice Sansbury yesterday, charging Henry Wagner, George Robinson, and George Hager with disorderly conduct, alleging that they acted in a disorderly manner in his saloon. Wagner then made information before the same justice charging Algier and his daughter with assault and battery. The parties all assembled at the office of Justice Salisbury where a compromise was effected.

Obituary.—Mr. John Savage departed this life at his residence on Wylie avenue last night, after a brief illness. The deceased was widely known and highly esteemed in this community. During the war he was host of the Savage House, and in that capacity as a popular landlord made many friends. He was genial, good natured and kind hearted, and his death will cause much sorrow to a large circle of acquaintances. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss.

Herr Wenzel, the German magician, will give six exhibitions of his marvelous feats. The Invisible Lady, Happy Family, Parlor Menagerie, Glass Blower, and thousands of curiosities. Admission only 25 cents.

Music, Mirth and Pleasure.—Next Thursday the ladies connected with Grace Presbyterian church, colored, will hold a grand picnic at the charming and romantic Loudon Grove near Oakland. Arrangements of the most liberal character have been made to secure the enjoyment of all who attend. An excellent band of music will be present to discourse enlivening music, while all the cooking and tempting luxuries of the season will be found at the various booths. All are invited to be present.

Held for Hearing.—Alderman Bolster, of Allegheny, yesterday morning held Catharine Jarick to bail on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Frank Rann. The trouble had its origin in one of the many ways incident to the joint occupancy of a house, by different parties. The two families had a disagreement about some trifling matter, and it is alleged by Frank, that Catharine went so far as to choke his wife nearly to death. The parties reside on Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward.

Kicked by a Steer.—Mr. Isaac Kehn, a cattle dealer, doing business at the Allegheny Cattle yards received yesterday a severe kick from a steer that he was driving. The injury was very painful but is not likely to permanently disable him. His fellow dealers manifested deep sympathy and consideration for him in his sufferings. It is indeed surprising that among those concerned in the handling of cattle more are not injured as they are perfectly reckless of danger, and the cattle are sometimes quite vicious.

False Pretense.—John A. Lippart, of East Birmingham, was voluntarily yesterday to the sum of $25, and in order to get square homeade information before Justice Heisel, charging Christ Ross with obtaining money under false pretences. He alleges that Ross came to him and represented that he had just purchased a lot of cattle for $400, and had not money enough to pay for them by $25, whereupon Lippart loaned him the $25. He afterwards, as he alleges, ascertained that Ross had not purchased cattle. A warrant was issued.

Burnell's Museum, open from 9 in the morning until 10 o'clock at night. White Cloud and his troupe of Indians give four startling performances daily of their various dances, ceremonies, &c.

Y. M. C. A.

Lawrenceville Young Men's Christian Association—Permanent Organization—Election of Officers—Interesting Meeting Last Evening—Eloquent Addresses, etc.

There is no better index of the spirit of the age than the great increase of late years of associations of the young and active workers in the different branches of the great Christian work. A few years ago, and Young Men's Christian Associations, Conventions, Sabbath School Associations and Institutes were almost unheard of, but now they are numbered by thousands all over the land. Our own city can boast of one of the most flourishing associations in the land, and in the past years several excellent associations have been formed in the suburbs of the city. Lawrenceville is never behind in any good or noble work. Her young men are fully up to the spirit of the time. This was clearly demonstrated a few weeks ago, when the young men of Lawrenceville held a union meeting, at which were present representatives from the evangelical denominations, in order to organize a Young Men's Christian Association. At this meeting, which was held in the M. E. church Hev. Mr. Hickman's, a permanent organization was effected, by the election of the following officers:

President, W. H. Chilcoat; Vice-President, Chas. Parkins; Recording Secretary, J. B. Stewart; Corresponding Secretary, W. Asdale; Treasurer, W. T. Tenner.

At this meeting a large number of young men signed the roll of membership, since which time it has largely increased. Their request is granted.

Last evening a very interesting and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Lawrenceville United Presbyterian church, for the purpose of the newly formed association. At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by the President, when Prof. Sloan commencing "All lands to God in joyful sounds" was sung, the opening prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Andrews.

The first address of the evening was delivered by Mr. C. B. Hatch, who commenced by saying that the young men who entered into this Association, in whose interest we are here met have to ask of the Christian public a friendly recognition. Their request is moderate. They ask not for money so much, as for true, constant and devoted friends. They need sympathy. That work is such that they need the truest and deepest sympathy. Error and Truth are charging for the conflict. Are we content to be silent witnesses? Shall we be inactive? Let each one give his hand and heart to this noble work, and bid the members of this Association "God-speed."

In addition to this they need your fellowship. They need your company. Show yourselves friendly by associating in their work and give them your whole hearted support and co-operation. To the young men this association offers plenty of work, and by this they can establish the genuineness of their profession. Let your work ever be to visit the sick, comfort the sorrowing, cheer the desponding, and point the wandering to eternal life. The psalm commencing:

"Behold, how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well,
Together such as brethren are
In unity to dwell."

was then sung after which Rev. Dr. Andrews of Lawrenceville, made an eloquent address. He stated that he was there to hear and not to speak. He still felt young enough to be a member of the Young Men's Christian Association although well advanced in years, and to heartily sympathize in its great and noble aims. The object of this association is known to you all. It aims to elevate humanity and advance the kingdom of God on Christ. Between the church and Sixth street the number of infamous dens are legion. To you is committed the work of breaking up these dens of infamy, and saving the young men of the city. I have often seen young men of the Pittsburgh city Association going into these evil haunts and urging men to give up their wicked traffic. The aim of this association the christian sympathy of this community. Young men leave home and its many influences, and come to the city where they are strangers and feel lost. They are then easily led into evil associations and are led to places of sin and death. We appeal to these young men, but our Christian young men and invite them to the prayer meeting and to the house of God. Christian associations have in this manner saved thousands of young men to society and the world. Mr. Guthrie relates of a ship-wreck, that when near the coast of Portugal descried an old hulk drifting before the wind. The captain of the ship ordered some one to board the hulk ordered two seamen to lower a boat and pull for the wreck. They found a man wasted to a skeleton and all but dead. Was he able, to speak, his first words were, "There's another man." Saved himself he wished to save others. Let the spirit of this be the spirit of the young men of this Association. There are many young men in this city either dead in sin or dying the second death, none caring for their souls. Young men go where there are weeping ones and with tearful eyes point to see that he does burdened ones and help bear their burdens; go where the moral lepers herd and waft on the wings of the name of Jesus. Let the Young Men's Christian Associations as co-workers with the Church of Christ, and my prayer is, that every Young Men's Christian Associations of our beloved land.

Mr. J. English then followed in a brief and able address, reviewing the history of Young Men's Associations in the past, and the good which they have accomplished over the world.

After singing the hymn,

"Stand up my soul, shake off thy fears,"

the Rev. Mr. Close made a short address, referring to the great zeal and ardor of the young men, and was glad to see the youth men being stirred up. As a citizen of Lawrenceville he was proud of the Young Men's Christian Association. Their work is a noble one. Union, which will soon bring Christians together. The reverend gentleman closed by an eloquent appeal to the young men to join the Association and to the mother, and sisters to bear a hand in the great work.

After a few stirring words from the President the meeting adjourned with benediction by Rev. Mr. Close.

Personal.

We were much gratified with a call on Monday from Mr. Thomas Arnold, whom our readers will remember as engaged extensively in the slating business in this city from 1845 to 1866, when he relinquished the roofing business and engaged in slating due to the quarries of Anacanard and York counties, Pennsylvania. In the past year Mr. Arnold became extensively interested with a number of wealthy Philadelphians, stockholders in the Lake Superior and, Mississippi Railway Company in a deposit of slate, supposed to be the largest in the United States, discovered on the line of the above Railway at a point 26 miles Duluth and 128 miles west of St. Paul; for the development of these slate mines, a company has been incorporated under the name of the "Great Western Mining Company of Minnesota." A town has been laid out at the quarries and is called *Thompson* in honor of one of its projectors Edgar A. Thompson, Esq., of Philadelphia. This town is made the county-seat of Carlton county, Minnesota, at this point the Northern Pacific Railroad forms a junction with the Lake Superior and Mississippi Road, and is 15 miles from the city of Duluth—Lots in the infant town of Thompson covered with the primeval forest are selling as high as $500 each. From Thompson the line of the Northern Pacific Railway pursues its way through the Red River settlements and along our northern border in close proximity to the Pembina settlements in British Columbia, to its western terminus at Pugents Sound on the Pacific.

The Lake Superior and Mississippi Railway extends from Duluth on Lake Superior to one hundred miles westward to the river of the Mississippi at St. Paul. There remains but eight or ten miles of this road unfinished. It is expected to celebrate its opening about the middle of August.

Mr. Arnold describes the slate at Thompson as of very superior quality, and as the supply is practically inexhaustible, he expects to employ several hundred hands in the quarries and to supply all the cities and towns along the lakes, to the east, and on the Mississipci and Missouri rivers and their tributaries to the south and west. His large experience in this branch of business and his well known energy and perseverance render his selection as Managing Director of the Company, the best that could be made. We wish Mr. Arnold success in, which in a few years, as the largest operator in slate mining in the world. May it be even so.

Respectfully yours,
ISAAC BROOME.

ALLEGHENY CITY, July 18, 1870.

Election of Teachers.

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Smashed a Buggy.

Yesterday, the Wilson Brothers, proprietors of the livery stable, Allegheny, hired a horse and buggy to two men, named Isaac Baxter and Henry Lafferty. It is alleged that the parties got too big a load on, and of course proved unfit to manage the horse. They drove out to Lawrenceville pretty rapidly, and in their endeavor to turn a corner abruptly, the buggy was upset, and the lunatics tilted out, and what proved more serious smashed the buggy, and skinned the legs and shins of the animal. The Messrs. Wilson got word of the mishap, and made an information against the parties before Alderman Bowden, on a charge of violating the provisions of the livery act. A warrant was issued and an officer dispatched, who had not proceeded far when he met the parties bringing the dilapidated buggy home. The matter was fixed, the parties giving bail to pay the costs and repair all damages.

THE COURTS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

MONDAY, July 18.—Commonwealth vs. Simon Schuck indicted for selling liquor without license was the first case taken up. It appears that Schuck and Albert Nofr, who occupied adjoining houses entered into partnership to keep a tavern, and took out a license to sell liquor. Subsequently the partnership was dissolved, and the business was conducted by Schuck in his portion of the house. Nofr then made information charging Schuck with selling liquor without license. The defense claimed that the partnership license would protect them until the expiration of the time for which it had been taken out. There were three indictments and the jury returned a verdict of guilty on one and not guilty on the others.

Commonwealth vs R. L. Wilson indicted for selling liquor without license was then taken up. The defendant does business in this city as wholesale liquor dealer's purchasing agent, and was returned by the constable of the Fourth ward. The District Attorney did not claim a conviction and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Mary Hennies, indicted for larceny, J. Ballou prosecutor. The defendant was employed by the prosecutor to do washing, and after she had gone a number of articles of clothing were missed, some of which were afterwards found in a coss pool on the premises of the defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Matilda Ditmore, indicted for entry and detainer. The prosecutor, Mr. Evans, it appeared rented a house from a Mr. Finch, who subsequently sold the house to the defendant, who, it is alleged, took forcible possession of the premises.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

868	Com. vs.	Michael Bowers.	
970	" "	Wm. Orrell.	
102	" "	James Brightmore et al.	
339	" "	George Shaffer.	
352	" "	B. L. Fahnestock.	
353	" "	John Kilkulin.	
354	" "	John Little.	
376	" "	George Pennington.	
382	" "	James Mason et al.	
384	" "	W. A. Adams.	
389	" "	Michael Bradford et al.	
392	" "	E. Richardson.	
267	" "	John McWilliams et al.	
164	" "	Charles Knoll.	
204	" "	Samuel Evans.	
401	" "	Sarah M. Nichols et al.	
96	" "	Anna B. Patterson, 2 cases.	
233	" "	John McClarren.	
175	" "	Fred. Vierheller.	
98	" "	Mary Dunnegan.	
98	" "	George Farm.	
75	" "	Robert Henshue.	
169	" "	Patrick Donaghar.	
368	" "	Booz Martz.	
397	" "	George Philby.	
394	" "	John Zimmeyer.	
395	" "	Jeremiah Martz.	
304	" "	Henry Meyer.	
269	" "	Wm. Hungerath.	
323	" "	James Sands.	
300	" "	David Lynch.	
258	" "	Catharine Moon.	

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

386	Com. vs.	Joseph Ist.	
388	" "	Hugh Barns, 2 cases.	
351	" "	Christopher Zug et. al.	
168	" "	R. W. Ramsey.	
25	" "	Morgan Price.	
270	" "	Elijah Hall.	
178	" "	Thomas Stanley.	

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Woman Run Over by a Wagon and Instantly Killed.

An accident, if it was not a piece of carelessness, occurred in Birmingham yesterday, resulting in the death of Mrs. Fisher, an elderly lady residing on the South Side. About half-past one o'clock Mrs. Fisher attempted to cross Twelfth street near Carson, when an express wagon, owned by Charles Baumbaugh, came down the street at a rapid rate. One of the horses struck Mrs. Fisher and knocked her down, and before the driver could check his horses, one of the wheels passed over her head, killing her instantly.

Accidents of this character are becoming a too frequent occurrence, and we know of no plan to suggest by which they might be made to stop to them than by making an example of some of the persons through whose negligence or carelessness they occur. Under the circumstances, if we are to judge from their manner of driving, appear to think that they have an unquestionable right to the entire exclusion of all pedestrians, and go thundering along our crowded thoroughfares at such a rate that every foot-passer in imminent danger of life and limb almost every time they attempted to cross the street.

The public should see to it that he does no injury to either life or property with his team. His brains is to watch the street in front of him, and see that he runs over no one, and he is responsible either for gross carelessness, and is some cases both of injury or loss of life or property.

We were unable to ascertain any particulars in this case other than the matter generally. If the horses were not unmanageable and running away, there can be no excuse or palliation for his conduct, for no man has a right to drive a team of horses through a public thoroughfare where people are crossing and recrossing constantly, at such a rate of speed as to be unable to check them if need be to prevent accidents of such a character.

The coroner we learn has been notified and will hold an inquest on the body of Mrs. Fisher to-day.

The Drinking Fountain in Allegheny.

Designed and executed by the artist, Mr. Isaac Broome, of which it was stated in Monday's GAZETTE that it is an early sign of premature decay, is defended by the artist himself in the annexed card, which in justice to his professional career we gladly publish.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Dear Sirs—I cannot, in justice to myself, pass over your remarks in reference to the Drinking Fountain, without some reply, particularly as those remarks have gone before the public and are calculated to create a very injurious impression towards my work and myself, which I am very sure you did not intend.

The cracks you speak of in the figure have been in from the first and what are called fire cracks, and are officially known as such, the result of decay. The material of which the statue is composed is a species of porcelain and no decay can take place in it, and is durable than granite and will last longer than the pyramids.

Those defects which are to a great degree unavoidable in the firing of so large a piece will not develop themselves more than they have done, and indeed we have no concern did they appear that I thought it unnecessary to conceal them from the public eye, which might easily be done. None of the many works I have executed here have failed to bring me credit, and I have no fears of this one.

This statue is handled by as many as four or five thousand people some days, and indeed it is impossible to keep it clear; one thing I can assure you that not a hundred thousand people per day cannot wear it out.

The Park Commissioners are entitled to credit for their enterprise in thus early producing the first work of this kind in the United States.

The climates are the only materials which will withstand the action of our atmosphere, marble, bronze and most qualities of stone being subject to the same influences which affect those materials in the English cities.

I hope these remarks will have the effect of modifying your views and that you will give them the same publicity as those expressed in your journal of the 18th inst.

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CONFLAGRATION.

Extensive Fire in Allegheny—The Work of an Incendiary.

On Monday morning, between three and four o'clock, a fire was discovered in a stable belonging to James B. Jones, on the south side of Isabella street, near Anderson street, Allegheny. The fire originated in the hay loft, and had obtained considerable headway before being discovered. Owing to the combustible character of the building, the flames were not long communicating to a building used for storing rags, on the west side, and the adjacent frame buildings forming what is known as the Fourth ward tavern on the east side. The tavern was also owned by Mr. Jones, and was built in the shape of a double L, with the main front on Anderson street and the sides facing on River avenue and Isabella street. The extreme ends of the wing on Isabella street were occupied as tenants by Mrs. Gould and Mrs. Ross, and a small building adjoining the tavern on the River avenue wing was occupied by Mrs. Robinson. As soon as the flames communicated to the house occupied by Mrs. Gould, they spread with the rapidity of lightning, and as the tavern and tenements were all under one roof, the entire building was enveloped in flames. In less than eight minutes after the alarm had been given, the entire fire department was in service, but so rapid was the progress of the flames, that it was feared that the efforts of the firemen would be ineffectual in extinguishing them until the building was entirely destroyed. Under well directed efforts, however, the firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the main portion of the tavern building was saved, although the roof was burned and the wings entirely destroyed.

The inmates of Mrs. Gould's house were awakened by the flames bursting through the rear window, and had barely time to escape. The furniture of the tavern and other tenements was all removed, although in a damaged condition. The loss on the stable and contents will amount to about $1,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The tavern building is owned by Mr. Jones, and was insured for $2,000 in the Citizens' Insurance Company, and was covered by insurance in the Allegheny Insurance Company. The loss on the building will be about $2,000, which is fully covered by insurance in the Allegheny Insurance Company. The loss on the furniture of the tavern and other tenements was about $1,000, which is fully covered by insurance in the Allegheny Insurance Company.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary as no person had been in the stable since last evening. Some six weeks since an effort was made to fire the same premises. But for the efficient services of the firemen most disastrous conflagration might have ensued as Boyle's lumber yard is immediately adjoining the stable on the west side.

The New Water Main in Allegheny.

For a number of years past the citizens and owners of property, on the upper side of the Second and Third wards, Allegheny, have complained of the insufficient supply of water in that section of the city. Being accustomed the usual rate for water purposes, with only an inconsiderable share of its advantages, they had very great reason to complain. In case of fire, their property was at the mercy of the fiery element, and even for ordinary and domestic purposes, a large number are compelled to carry their water for over a square. The Councils, recognizing the justice of the claims of the citizens, referred the matter before them to consider the best method of remedying the evil, and the difficulty appears that the matter have delayed action from time to time, and it is only within the present year that definite action has been taken in the matter. Last year the Water Committee reported a resolution, which was adopted by Councils, which authorized the laying of a water main on Fourth north side, and the laying of twenty and twelve inch pipe from the basin along Villa street to Spring Garden avenue, along said avenue to O'Hara street, along O'Hara street to North avenue, along North avenue to James street, on James street to Hemlock street, across Twelfth street near Carson, when an express wagon, owned by Charles Baumbaugh, came down the street at a rapid rate. One of the horses struck Mrs. Fisher and knocked her down, and before the driver could check his horses, one of the wheels passed over her head, killing her instantly.

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